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ABSTRACT

In fall 1981 a nationally representative sample of 1,540 adults was surveyed to determine: (1) why those adults who were not in school might return to the classroom; (2) the type of school they would be likely to attend and who would pay for their education; (3) attitudes toward the quality and costs of a community college education; and (4) public perceptions of the primary function of community colleges. The study revealed that among adults who were not currently enrolled in college, 45% said that if they were to return, it would be for personal improvement or enrichment, while 32% would attend to improve their employment status. Of those stating they might return to college, 27% would be likely to attend a community college, 28% a four-year college, and 26% a vocational/technical school. The high percent of respondents indicating they would personally have to pay for continued education (78%) may indicate a low awareness of outside funding sources. While 54% of the respondents believed that community colleges provided a good quality education and 63% felt that the cost was reasonable, only 39% felt that a community college education was both high quality and reasonably priced. Of those surveyed, 48% felt that the primary function of the community college is to provide preliminary training for four-year college attendance. A detailed tabular analysis of findings, including comparative data from a 1977 study; the survey instrument; and appended material on study methodology are provided. (HB)

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GALLUP STUDY

Images of Community Colleges

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A GALLUP STUDY OF THE IMAGE OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARD AMERICA'S COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES

- 1981 -

Conducted for:

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES

Conducted by:

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
53 Bank Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

GO 81132

November, 1981

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INTRODUCTION

This is a study of the attitudes of the American public toward the image and function of the nation's community colleges. More specifically, the survey objectives are:

- To determine why those adults who are not in school might return to the classroom
- To discover, among those who are not already in school and who have an idea of why they might return, what type of school they would be most likely to attend and who would probably pay for this education
- To examine attitudes toward the quality and cost of a community college education
- To determine what the public perceives to be the primary function of community colleges.

This survey was first conducted in June, 1977, which permits an analysis of the trend in opinions toward community colleges between 1977 and 1981.

Methodology

For this survey, interviews were conducted between September 18 and September 28, 1981 among a nationally representative sample of the United States adult, noninstitutionalized population. A total of 1,540 adults aged 16 and older were interviewed in their home. A detailed description of the design of the sample is included in the Technical Appendix. Also included in the Technical Appendix are a description of the composition of the achieved sample and tables of recommended sampling tolerances.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

As the number of new high school graduates (the group which has traditionally provided the bulk of new students to colleges) diminishes, many colleges and universities are finding greater competition for students and the need to recruit students from older age groups. A changing student base may in turn lead to changes in students' perceived goal of a college education.

The 1981 Gallup survey indicates that among American adults who are not currently enrolled in college, 45 percent say that if they were to return to college, it would be for personal improvement or enrichment. By comparison, slightly fewer (32%) would continue their education in hopes of improving their employment status either to move up in their present job or company (17%) or to help them get a different job (15%). During periods of economic difficulty, it becomes more difficult to afford college, and we might speculate that those interested in returning to college for job-related reasons are more likely to actually continue their education than are those whose primary motivation is personal enrichment. If this is the case, this would have implications for college curriculums as well. However, this is only conjecture, and is not supported by data in this study.

Among those who say they might consider continuing their education for some reason, roughly equal numbers say they would be likely to attend a community college (27%) as say they would most probably attend a four-year college (28%) or a vocational/technical school (26%). There is general agreement, on the other hand, about who would have to pay for continued education: 78 percent report that they personally would have to pay. Only 8 percent report that their employer would pay for continuing their education, 5 percent that the government (3%) or GI Bill (2%) would pay, and 1 percent that a parent would pay. These figures may indicate a low awareness of outside funding sources available to help pay at least part of the cost of a college education.

On balance, most people (54%) believe that community colleges provide good quality education, and a majority (63%) feel the cost of a community college education is reasonable. However, less than a majority (39%) feel a community college education is both high quality and at a reasonable cost. The table below shows responses to this question.

Which of the following statements comes closest to the way you feel about community or junior colleges*	Percent
Quality education and at a reasonable cost	39
Not quality education, but at a reasonable price	24
Quality education, but at a high cost	15
Not quality education and at a high cost	10

Most of those holding an opinion feel the primary function of the community college is to provide preliminary training so students can go on to a four-year college (48% of all those surveyed, or 54% of those with an opinion, gave this response). Roughly one in four (28%) feel the primary function is to provide vocational or technical training, 8 percent that it is to provide community services, and 4 percent that it is to provide opportunities for cultural enrichment. Eleven percent had no opinion.

Many community colleges can assure students with a certain grade point average admittance into a state university. The survey results indicate that increased awareness of this kind of arrangement might benefit community colleges.

This study was first conducted in 1977. Since that time, the study indicates there have been only small shifts in attitudes toward community colleges. The detailed findings section of this report compares the results of the 1977 survey with the 1981 survey.

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* For the exact question wording see Page 14 of this report or the questionnaire in the Technical Appendix. The wording in this table is not the question wording used in the interview.

THE FINDINGS IN DETAIL

Reasons for Returning to School

The Question: *As you may know, people often go back to school for various reasons. If you yourself were to go back to school, which ONE of these would likely be the main reason you would do so?*

(Respondents were shown a card listing the answer categories shown in the table below.)

Respondents most frequently say that, if they were to go back to school, their main reason would be personal improvement or enrichment (45 percent give this response). One in six (17%) indicate they would most likely return to school to take classes that would help them move up in their present job, and a similar proportion (15%) report they would go back to school in order to train for a different job. Seven percent say their main reason for returning to school would be to take courses leading to a bachelor's degree.

As compared to the 1977 survey results, respondents in the current study are more likely to cite goal-oriented reasons, such as training for a different job and courses leading to a bachelor's degree, as their main reason for returning to school.

Reasons for Returning to School	1977	1981	Change in Percentage Points 1977-1981
	%	%	
For personal improvement or enrichment	49	45	-4
To take classes that would help me move up in my present job or company	17	17	0
To take classes that would help me get a different job	11	15	+4
To take classes leading to a bachelor's degree	4	7	+3
Other	2	2	0
None of these	6	5	-1
Already in school	3	4	+1
Don't know	8	5	-3
Total	100	100	
Number of Interviews	(1526)	(1540)	

The following groups are more likely than others to mention personal improvement as the main reason for returning to school:

- Older people
- White respondents
- Upper income respondents
- People living outside of the South
- Urban residents
- Women

The groups most likely to report that they would return to school to take courses that would help them move up in their present job or to get a new job are:

- Men
- Manual laborers

The groups most likely to cite interest in obtaining a bachelor's degree include:

- Younger people
- Those with some previous college training

	Reasons for Returning to School								
	Personal Improvement	Assist Me In Present Job	Help Get Different Job	For Bachelor's Degree	Already In School	Other	None/ Don't Know	Total	No. of Interviews
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	45	17	15	7	4	2	10	100	(1540)
Sex									
Male	42	[21]	14	7	3	2	11	100	(773)
Female	[48]	15	16	7	3	1	10	100	(767)
Race									
White	[47]	17	15	7	4	2	8	100	(1358)
Nonwhite	32	18	15	8	3	*	24	100	(182)
Education									
College	44	17	14	[13]	8	*	4	100	(575)
High School	48	19	16	5	2	1	9	100	(794)
Grade School	37	13	12	2	0	5	31	100	(163)
Age									
Total Under 30	34	17	19	[14]	10	1	5	100	(395)
18-24 Years	31	16	16	[16]	16	2	3	100	(199)
25-29 Years	38	20	22	10	2	0	8	100	(196)
30-49 Years	42	24	19	5	2	1	7	100	(532)
50 and Older	[57]	12	8	3	0	2	18	100	(600)
Annual Household Income									
$20,000 and Over	[50]	20	12	8	4	1	5	100	(653)
$15,000-$19,999	[47]	20	18	6	2	1	6	100	(251)
$10,000-$14,999	43	17	18	6	3	2	11	100	(255)
Under $10,000	39	12	16	6	5	2	20	100	(363)

* Less than one half of one percent.

(Continued)

	Reasons for Returning to School								
	Personal Improvement	Assist Me In Present Job	Help Get Different Job	For Bachelor's Degree	Already In School	Other	None/ Don't Know	Total	No. of Interviews
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Occupation of Chief Wage Earner									
Professional and Business	50	20	13	9	4	*	4	100	(420)
Clerical and Sales	43	21	9	14	5	3	5	100	(114)
Manual Workers	41	22	20	6	4	1	6	100	(560)
Nonlabor Force	49	6	11	4	3	4	23	100	(315)
Marital Status									
Married	49	19	15	6	1	1	9	100	(1026)
Single	35	14	18	13	12	2	6	100	(280)
Widowed	48	7	9	2	1	4	29	100	(130)
Divorced or Separated	41	25	11	6	6	1	10	100	(100)
Region									
East	45	15	18	8	3	*	11	100	(433)
Midwest	48	18	17	4	2	2	9	100	(426)
South	37	21	14	8	4	2	14	100	(408)
West	54	16	8	9	5	2	6	100	(273)
City Size									
1,000,000 +	51	13	13	5	4	*	14	100	(311)
500,000-999,999	47	12	16	10	6	4	5	100	(212)
50,000-499,999	47	18	13	7	5	2	8	100	(387)
2,500-49,999	42	25	13	9	1	1	9	100	(228)
Under 2,500	41	18	18	6	2	2	13	100	(402)

* Less than one half of one percent.

Type of School Most Likely to Attend

The Question: *ALL RESPONDENTS, EXCEPT THOSE CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL OR THOSE NOT CERTAIN WHY THEY MIGHT RETURN TO SCHOOL, WERE ASKED: What kind of school would you most likely attend: a four-year college, a vocational/technical school, or a local high school?*

Roughly equal numbers report that they would be most likely to attend a four-year college (28%), a community college (27%), or a vocational/technical school (26%) if they were to return to school; only 8 percent say they would most likely take courses at their local high school.

Since 1977 there has been a significant increase in the proportion who report they would be most likely to attend a community or junior college (from 21% in 1977 to 27% in 1981).

	All Not Currently Enrolled in School Who Gave a Reason for Being Likely to Return to School		
Type of School Most Likely to Attend	1977	1981	Change in Percentage Points
	%	%	1977-1981
Four-Year College or University	25	28	+3
Community/Junior College	21	27	+6
Vocational/Technical School	27	26	-1
Local High School	10	8	-2
Other	3	2	-1
None of These	5	5	0
Don't Know/No Answer	9	4	-5
Total	100	100	
Number of Interviews	(1358)	(1428)	

The following demographic groups are most likely to choose community colleges as the type of school they would be most likely to attend:

- Whites
- Women
- Respondents with more than a high school education
- Upper income respondents
- Residents of the West. (It should be noted that residents of California represent more than half of all Western residents.)

The groups most likely to express a preference for four-year colleges are:

- Younger people
- Single respondents
- Those with some previous college training
- Upper income respondents
- Residents in the East and South
- Professionals
- Urban residents

The groups most likely to choose vocational/technical schools are:

- Men
- Respondents with no more than a high school education
- Households headed by a manual laborer
- Lower income respondents
- Rural residents

Those respondents most likely to continue their education at a local high school are:

- 50 years or older
- Widowed
- Those with less formal education
- Members of the nonlabor force (largely retirees)
- Those with annual household incomes under $10,000

	Type of School Most Likely to Attend								No. of Inter-views
	4-Year College	Community College	Vo/Tech. School	High School	Other	None	Don't Know	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
All Who Gave a Reason for Returning to School	28	27	26	8	2	5	4	100	(1428)
Sex									
Male	30	23	[30]	6	3	5	3	100	(715)
Female	27	[31]	22	10	2	4	4	100	(713)
Race									
White	28	[28]	26	8	3	4	3	100	(1273)
Nonwhite	29	17	28	11	*	10	5	100	(156)
Age									
Total Under 30	[41]	27	23	4	2	2	1	100	(349)
18-24 Years	41	29	23	5	1	1	0	100	(166)
25-29 Years	42	24	24	3	3	2	2	100	(183)
30-49 Years	28	32	28	5	3	3	1	100	(508)
50 and Older	20	23	26	[13]	2	9	7	100	(558)
Education									
College	[57]	22	12	1	4	2	2	100	(531)
High School	19	[33]	[32]	8	2	4	2	100	(749)
Grade School	5	11	[30]	[26]	2	13	13	100	(140)
Annual Household Income									
$20,000 and Over	[36]	[34]	20	3	3	2	2	100	(617)
$15,000-$19,999	28	[29]	[29]	6	2	3	3	100	(240)
$10,000-$14,999	26	19	[36]	10	1	6	2	100	(237)
Under $10,000	17	19	[27]	[17]	2	11	7	100	(319)

* Less than one half of one percent.

Continued . . .

	Type of School Most Likely to Attend								No. of Interviews
	4-Year College	Community College	Vo/Tech. School	High School	Other	None	Don't Know	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Occupation of Chief Wage Earner									
Professional/ Business	[46]	28	14	3	5	2	2	100	(399)
Clerical/Sales	35	37	16	5	3	4	*	100	(106)
Manual Worker	22	28	[35]	8	1	3	3	100	(532)
Nonlabor Force	15	17	29	[16]	2	13	8	100	(279)
Marital Status									
Married	26	30	27	8	2	4	3	100	(978)
Single	[41]	24	23	4	3	3	2	100	(245)
Widowed	14	14	29	[16]	1	16	10	100	(112)
Divorced/ Separated	33	26	20	9	2	7	3	100	(90)
Region									
East	[31]	25	21	10	3	6	4	100	(405)
Midwest	27	26	30	9	2	3	3	100	(400)
South	[32]	19	29	9	2	5	4	100	(367)
West	22	[43]	22	5	3	4	1	100	(256)
City Size									
1,000,000 and Over	[31]	24	20	10	2	9	4	100	(283)
500,000-999,999	[30]	33	20	6	6	3	2	100	(195)
50,000-499,999	[35]	27	23	6	2	3	4	100	(359)
2,500-49,999	25	34	[28]	5	1	3	4	100	(216)
Under 2,500	21	23	[33]	12	2	6	3	100	(375)

* Less than one half of one percent.

Who Would Finance Continued Education

The Question: *ALL RESPONDENTS, EXCEPT THOSE CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL OR THOSE NOT CERTAIN WHY THEY MIGHT RETURN TO SCHOOL WERE ASKED: If you were to go back to school, who would likely pay for these courses: your yourself, your employer, or who?*

The majority (78%) of those questioned would personally pay the cost of any additional education. Only 8 percent say their employer would finance their education, and less than five percent report the government (3%), the G.I. Bill (2%), or their parents (1%) would pay the cost of continuing their education.

	All Not Currently Enrolled in School Who Gave a Reason for Being Likely to Return to School		
Who Would Finance Courses	1977	1981	Change in Percentage Points 1977-1981
	%	%	
Respondent	71	78	+7
Employer	8	8	0
Government (not current employer)	3	3	0
G.I. Bill	3	2	-1
Parent	1	1	0
Other	4	3	-1
Don't Know	11	6	-5
Total	101*	101*	
Number of Interviews	(1358)	(1428)	

* Total exceeds 100 percent because of multiple responses.

The majority of respondents in each demographic group say they would most likely pay for any additional education themselves. However, whites, respondents 30 years and older, and those with annual household incomes of $10,000 or more indicate they would pay for their own education more frequently than nonwhites, younger respondents, and members of the low income group.

Those most likely to say their employer would pay for continuing education include college educated, white collar workers, and those with annual household incomes of $20,000 or more. Young adults 18-24 years and singles mention their parents would finance their courses more often than older, married adults.

	Who Would Finance Courses								
	Respondent	Employer	Parent	G.I. Bill	Government (not current employer)	Other	Don't Know	Total	No. of Interviews
All Respondents Who Gave a Reason for Returning to School	% 78	% 8	% 1	% 2	% 3	% 3	% 6	% 101	(1428)
Sex									
Male	76	10	1	3	3	2	5	100	(715)
Female	81	6	1	1	3	4	6	102	(713)
Race									
White	80	8	1	2	2	3	5	101	(1272)
Nonwhite	66	8	1	3	8	5	10	101	(156)
Age									
Total Under 30 Years	69	10	4	3	6	5	4	101	(349)
18-24 Years	67	8	7	3	7	7	4	103	(166)
25-29 Years	72	14	0	4	5	2	3	100	(183)
30-49 Years	82	8	*	2	3	2	3	100	(508)
50 and Older	81	6	0	1	1	3	9	101	(558)

* Less than one half of one percent.

Continued . . .

	Who Would Finance Courses								
	Respondent	Employer	Parent	G.I. Bill	Government (not current employer)	Other	Don't Know	Total	No. of Interviews
Education	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
College	78	13	1	2	2	2	3	101	(531)
High School	80	6	1	2	3	4	4	100	(749)
Grade School	71	4	0	1	3	3	19	101	(140)
Annual Household Income									
$20,000 and Over	81	12	1	2	2	3	2	103	(617)
$15,000-$19,999	79	7	1	3	3	3	5	101	(240)
$10,000-$14,999	80	5	2	2	3	4	6	102	(237)
Under $10,000	72	4	1	1	5	3	14	100	(319)
Occupation of Chief Wage Earner									
Professional/ Business	77	13	1	2	3	3	2	101	(399)
Clerical/Sales	80	14	2	1	1	1	3	102	(106)
Manual Worker	78	7	1	3	3	3	5	100	(532)
Nonlabor Force	78	2	2	1	3	3	12	101	(279)
Marital Status									
Married	80	9	*	2	3	3	4	101	(978)
Single	73	6	6	2	5	3	5	100	(245)
Widowed	76	1	0	1	1	2	19	100	(112)
Divorced/ Separated	80	7	0	3	1	5	4	100	(90)
Region									
East	74	12	1	2	4	2	5	100	(405)
Midwest	81	7	1	1	2	2	7	101	(400)
South	78	6	2	2	2	4	6	100	(367)
West	80	5	1	2	4	5	4	101	(256)
City Size									
1,000,000 and Over	79	6	*	1	6	3	6	101	(283)
500,000-999,999	69	14	1	3	5	2	9	103	(195)
50,000-499,999	78	10	2	3	2	4	3	102	(395)
2,500-49,999	83	6	1	3	2	2	3	100	(216)
Under 2,500	80	6	1	1	2	4	8	102	(375)

Attitudes Toward the Quality and Cost of a Community College Education

The Question: *ALL RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED: Which ONE of the statements on this card comes closest to the way you feel about community or junior colleges? Just read off the number.*

(Respondents were shown a card with the statements shown on the following table.)

Four in ten (39%) adults believe that community colleges provide quality education at a reasonable cost. One in four (24%) say the cost of a community college education is reasonable, but voice doubts about the quality of instruction. Fifteen percent express the opposite opinion, saying that the quality of instruction is good, but the cost is high. One in ten (10%) criticize community colleges for both inferior quality instruction and high cost. Opinions on this question remain largely unchanged since 1977.

Another way of looking at this data is to sum the proportions who believe the cost of a community college education is reasonable and sum the percentages who say the quality of instruction is good. In total, nearly two in three (63%) adults believe the cost of a community college education is reasonable (regardless of their opinion of quality) and more than half (54%) view the quality of instruction as good (regardless of their opinion of cost).

Best Describes Community Colleges	Total Sample 1977 %	1981 %	Change in Percentage Points 1977-1981
They provide quality college instruction at a reasonable cost.	39	39	0
They provide good college instruction at a reasonable cost, but the quality of education is not as good as it might be.	20	24	+4
They provide good quality college instruction, but the cost is high.	12	15	+3
The cost of the college instruction they provide is high, and the quality is not as good as it might be.	9	10	+1
None of these	3	2	-1
Don't know/no answer	17	10	-7
Total	100	100	
Number of Interviews	(1526)	(1540)	

Attitudes Toward the Cost and Quality of Community College Instruction

	Good Quality/ Reasonable Cost	Poor Quality/ Reasonable Cost	Good Quality/ High Cost	Poor Quality/ High Cost	None	Don't Know	Total	No. of Interviews
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	39	24	15	10	2	10	100	(1540)
Sex								
Male	38	[28]	15	9	1	9	100	(773)
Female	40	20	16	11	2	11	100	(767)
Race								
White	[41]	25	14	10	1	9	100	(1358)
Nonwhite	31	18	[23]	9	2	17	100	(182)
Age								
Total Under 30	37	[27]	[20]	10	1	5	100	(395)
18-24 Years	37	[28]	21	11	1	2	100	(199)
25-29 Years	38	[24]	18	9	1	10	100	(196)
30-49 Years	40	[27]	13	8	3	9	100	(532)
50 and Older	41	19	14	11	1	14	100	(600)
Education								
College	[43]	[35]	10	7	*	5	100	(575)
High School	[40]	19	19	12	2	8	100	(794)
Grade School	29	19	13	9	2	[28]	100	(163)
Annual Household Income								
$20,000 and Over	[43]	[30]	13	8	*	6	100	(653)
$15,000-$19,999	[41]	24	14	9	2	10	100	(251)
$10,000-$14,999	[41]	23	18	10	1	7	100	(255)
Under $10,000	32	15	19	13	4	17	100	(363)

* Less than one half of one percent.

Continued . . .

	Attitudes Toward the Cost and Quality of Community College Instruction							
	Good Quality/ Reasonable Cost	Poor Quality/ Reasonable Cost	Poor Quality/ High Cost	Poor Quality/ High Cost	None	Don't Know	Total	No. of Interviews
Occupation of Chief Wage Earner	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Professional/ Business	43	31	12	8	*	6	100	(420)
Clerical/Sales	47	29	14	5	3	2	100	(114)
Manual Worker	37	21	20	12	1	9	100	(560)
Nonlabor Force	36	21	11	12	3	17	100	(315)
Marital Status								
Married	42	23	15	9	2	9	100	(1026)
Single	37	26	19	11	1	6	100	(280)
Widowed	30	21	10	15	2	22	100	(130)
Divorced/ Separated	38	26	15	12	2	7	100	(100)
Region								
East	39	25	14	10	2	10	100	(433)
Midwest	39	20	20	10	2	9	100	(426)
South	38	25	13	9	2	13	100	(408)
West	43	26	13	11	0	7	100	(273)
City Size								
1,000,000 and Over	35	25	16	7	3	14	100	(311)
500,000-999,999	35	34	14	11	0	6	100	(212)
50,000-499,999	40	22	19	11	1	7	100	(387)
2,500-49,999	45	27	12	9	0	7	100	(228)
Under 2,500	41	18	15	10	3	13	100	(402)

* Less than one half of one percent.

Primary Function of Community Colleges

The Question: *ALL RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED: Which ONE of the statements on this card do you think best describes the primary function of a community college? Just read off the number.*

(Respondents were shown a card with the statements shown on the following table.)

Nearly half (48%) of those surveyed consider the primary function of a community college to be providing preliminary academic training so that students can go on to a four-year college to earn a bachelor's degree. Twenty-eight percent say the primary function is to provide vocational or technical training, such as typing, woodworking, or auto mechanics. Smaller proportions believe a community college's main purpose is to provide community programs (8%) or opportunities for cultural enrichment (3%).

There has been an increase since 1977 in the proportion who consider vocational and technical training to be the primary function of a community college (from 22% in 1977 to 28% in 1981). During this same period there was no significant decline in the proportion choosing other responses as the primary function of the community college, but there was a decline of six percentage points in the proportion giving a "don't know" response.

Primary Function of Community Colleges	Total Sample 1977	1981	Change in Percentage Points 1977-1981
	%	%	
To provide preliminary academic training so that students can go on to a four-year college or university and earn a bachelor's degree if they want to.	45	48	+3
To provide vocational or technical training, such as typing, woodworking, auto mechanics, etc.	22	28	+6
To provide community programs, such as job change counseling; drug abuse advice; short, non-credit courses; or facilities for recreation, group discussions, and the like.	10	8	-2
To provide opportunities for cultural enrichment, such as music, poetry, and art appreciation or instruction.	4	3	-1
None of these	2	2	0
Don't know	17	11	-6
Total	100	100	
Number of Interviews	(1526)	(1540)	

The groups most likely to describe the primary function of a community college as providing academic training in preparation for a bachelor's degree tend to be the upper socioeconomic groups. More specifically:

- Those with more formal education
- Upper income groups
- Younger people (under age 50)
- Men
- Whites
- Residents of the West

The groups most likely to view the primary function of the community college as vocational/technical training are:

- Those without any college training
- Residents of smaller towns

	Primary Function of Community Colleges							
	Preliminary Academic Training	Vo/Tech. Training	Com-munity Programs	Cultural Enrichment	None	Don't Know	Total	No. of Inter-views
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	48	28	8	3	2	11	100	(1540)
Sex								
Male	52	27	6	3	2	10	100	(773)
Female	45	29	10	3	2	11	100	(767)
Race								
White	50	28	8	3	2	9	100	(1358)
Nonwhite	33	28	11	2	2	24	100	(182)
Age								
Total Under 30	53	28	8	3	1	7	100	(395)
18-24 Years	53	28	10	2	2	5	100	(199)
25-29 Years	53	28	5	3	*	9	100	(196)
30-49 Years	50	30	6	2	3	9	100	(532)
50 and Older	42	27	11	3	1	16	100	(600)
Education								
College	64	24	4	2	3	3	100	(575)
High School	45	30	11	3	1	10	100	(794)
Grade School	26	31	7	3	2	31	100	(163)
Annual Household Income								
$20,000 and Over	62	25	5	1	2	5	100	(653)
$15,000-$19,999	49	28	10	2	3	8	100	(251)
$10,000-$14,999	36	36	11	5	1	11	100	(255)
Under $10,000	32	29	12	4	3	20	100	(363)

* Less than one half of one percent.

Continued . . .

	Total Sample							
	Preliminary Academic Training	Vo/Tech. Training	Com-munity Programs	Cultural Enrichment	None	Don't Know	Total	No. of Inter-views
Occupation of Chief Wage Earner	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Professional/ Business	55	29	5	2	2	7	100	(420)
Clerical/Sales	44	38	10	*	5	3	100	(114)
Manual Worker	49	29	9	4	1	8	100	(560)
Nonlabor Force	37	27	12	4	2	18	100	(315)
Marital Status								
Married	49	29	8	3	2	9	100	(1026)
Single	48	30	9	2	2	9	100	(280)
Widowed	33	26	13	5	1	22	100	(130)
Divorced/Separated	56	19	7	2	5	11	100	(100)
Region								
East	50	30	7	3	2	8	100	(433)
Midwest	49	26	9	3	2	11	100	(426)
South	36	32	11	3	3	15	100	(408)
West	60	24	6	2	1	7	100	(273)
City Size								
1,000,000 and Over	54	25	5	1	3	12	100	(311)
500,000-999,999	51	26	8	6	1	8	100	(212)
50,000-499,999	48	25	12	3	2	10	100	(387)
2,500-49,999	45	36	11	2	0	6	100	(228)
Under 2,500	42	30	7	3	3	15	100	(402)

* Less than one half of one percent.

DETAILED TABULAR ANALYSIS

DETAILED TABULAR ANALYSIS

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THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
6081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.1 WHICH WOULD BE THE MAIN REASON YOU WOULD GO BACK TO SCHOOL.

		SEX		RACE		EDUCATION			REGION				AGE				
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	COL-LEGE	HIGH SCH-OOL	GRADE SCH-OOL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	UNDER 30	18-24	25-29	30-49	50 & OLDER
BASE- TOTAL	2723	1296	1427	2349	374	819	1488	408	741	737	752	493	764	473	291	919	1027
SAMPLE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MAIN REASON FOR GOING BACK TO SCHOOL																	
FOR PERSONAL IMPROVE-MENT OR ENRICHMENT	1233	547	686	1114	119	361	715	152	336	354	277	266	258	147	111	387	581
	45.3	42.2	48.1	47.4	31.8	44.1	48.1	37.3	45.3	48.0	36.8	54.0	33.8	31.1	38.1	42.1	56.6
TO TAKE CLASSES LEADING TO A BACHELOR'S DEGREE	192	88	104	162	30	104	77	10	59	29	60	44	106	76	30	51	34
	7.1	6.8	7.3	6.9	8.0	12.7	5.2	2.5	8.0	3.9	8.0	8.9	13.9	16.1	10.3	5.5	3.3
TO TAKE CLASSES THAT WOULD HELP ME GET A DIFFERENT JOB	403	182	221	347	56	116	237	49	132	127	105	39	142	77	65	175	84
	14.8	14.0	15.5	14.8	15.0	14.2	15.9	12.0	17.8	17.2	14.0	7.9	18.6	16.3	22.3	19.0	8.2
TO TAKE CLASSES THAT WOULD HELP ME MOVE UP IN MY PRESENT JOB OR COMPANY	475	270	205	408	67	139	285	51	107	128	158	82	133	76	57	221	120
	17.4	20.8	14.4	17.4	17.9	17.0	19.2	12.5	14.4	17.4	21.0	16.6	17.4	16.1	19.6	24.0	11.7
OTHER	41	22	19	40	1	4	17	20	2	13	18	8	8	8		8	25
	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	.3	.5	1.1	4.9	.3	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.7		.9	2.4
NONE OF THESE	147	67	80	114	33	17	66	63	47	33	47	20	12	5	7	32	101
	5.4	5.2	5.6	4.9	8.8	2.1	4.4	15.4	6.3	4.5	6.3	4.1	1.6	1.1	2.4	3.5	9.8
ALREADY IN SCHOOL	95	46	49	83	12	65	30		24	17	30	24	80	73	7	15	
	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	7.9	2.0		3.2	2.3	4.0	4.9	10.5	15.4	2.4	1.6	
DON'T KNOW	137	74	63	81	56	13	61	63	34	36	57	10	25	11	14	30	82
	5.0	5.7	4.4	3.4	15.0	1.6	4.1	15.4	4.6	4.9	7.6	2.0	3.3	2.3	4.8	3.3	8.0
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1540	773	767	1358	182	575	794	163	433	426	408	273	395	199	196	532	600

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0001

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
6081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.1 WHICH WOULD BE THE MAIN REASON YOU WOULD GO BACK TO SCHOOL.

		ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				CITY SIZE...				MARITAL STATUS				
	TOTAL	UNDER $10K	$10K < $15K	$15K < $20K	$20K AND OVER	PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS	CLERICAL/ SALES	MANUAL WORKERS	NON-LABOR FORCE	1 MILLION AND OVER	500K < 1 MIL LION	50K < 500K	2,500 < 50K	UNDER 2,500	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED
BASE- TOTAL	2723	677	485	447	1079	697	232	1038	531	555	343	673	397	755	1725	555	247	186
SAMPLE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MAIN REASON FOR GOING BACK TO SCHOOL																		
FOR PERSONAL IMPROVEMENT OR ENRICHMENT	1233	264	208	208	538	349	100	425	262	281	162	318	166	306	837	195	119	76
	45.3	39.0	42.9	46.5	49.9	50.1	43.1	40.9	49.3	50.6	47.2	47.3	41.8	40.5	48.5	35.1	48.2	40.9
TO TAKE CLASSES LEADING TO A BACHELOR'S DEGREE	192	43	30	28	91	63	33	66	21	27	36	46	37	46	104	70	6	12
	7.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	8.4	9.0	14.2	6.4	4.0	4.9	10.5	6.8	9.3	6.1	6.0	12.6	2.4	6.5
TO TAKE CLASSES THAT WOULD HELP ME GET A DIFFERENT JOB	403	108	87	81	126	91	21	206	60	73	55	88	51	136	263	98	21	21
	14.8	16.0	17.9	18.1	11.7	13.1	9.1	19.8	11.3	13.2	16.0	13.1	12.8	18.0	15.2	17.7	8.5	11.3
TO TAKE CLASSES THAT WOULD HELP ME MOVE UP IN MY PRESENT JOB OR COMPANY	475	81	83	90	219	137	48	230	30	71	42	124	99	139	334	77	18	46
	17.4	12.0	17.1	20.1	20.3	19.7	20.7	22.2	5.6	12.8	12.2	18.4	24.9	18.4	19.4	13.9	7.3	24.7
OTHER	41	15	10	4	8	3	7	9	19	2	13	10	4	12	18	12	10	1
	1.5	2.2	2.1	.9	.7	.4	3.0	.9	3.6	.4	3.8	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.2	4.0	.5
NONE OF THESE	147	73	36	13	21	12	9	38	68	39	4	24	18	62	88	15	35	9
	5.4	10.8	7.4	2.9	1.9	1.7	3.9	3.7	12.8	7.0	1.2	3.6	4.5	8.2	5.1	2.7	14.2	4.8
ALREADY IN SCHOOL	95	31	13	11	40	28	12	36	16	24	19	35	2	15	13	69	1	12
	3.5	4.6	2.7	2.5	3.7	4.0	5.2	3.5	3.0	4.3	5.5	5.2	.5	2.0	.8	12.4	.4	6.5
DON'T KNOW	137	62	18	12	36	14	2	28	55	38	12	28	20	39	68	19	37	9
	5.0	9.2	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.0	.9	2.7	10.4	6.8	3.5	4.2	5.0	5.2	3.9	3.4	15.0	4.8
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1540	363	255	251	653	420	114	560	315	311	212	387	228	402	1026	280	130	100

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0002

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
8081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.2 WHAT KIND OF SCHOOL WOULD YOU MOST LIKELY ATTEND.

		SEX		RACE		EDUCATION			REGION				AGE				
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	COL-LEGE	HIGH SCH-OOL	GRADE SCH-OOL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	UNDER 30	18-24	25-29	30-49	50 & OLDER
BASE- GAVE A MAIN REASON IN QUESTION 1	2491	1176	1315	2185	306	741	1397	345	683	684	665	459	659	389	270	874	945
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LIKELY TO ATTEND																	
4-YEAR COLLEGE/ UNIVERSITY	707	359	348	620	87	421	267	17	210	182	213	102	272	159	113	242	189
	28.4	30.5	26.5	28.4	28.4	56.8	19.1	4.9	30.7	26.6	32.0	22.2	41.3	40.9	41.9	27.7	20.0
COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGE	670	267	403	617	53	164	466	38	170	177	128	195	176	112	64	275	216
	26.9	22.7	30.6	28.2	17.3	22.1	33.4	11.0	24.9	25.9	19.2	42.5	26.7	28.8	23.7	31.5	22.9
VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL SCHOOL	645	355	290	559	86	85	455	103	147	203	195	100	154	89	65	248	242
	25.9	30.2	22.1	25.6	28.1	11.5	32.6	29.9	21.5	29.7	29.3	21.8	23.4	22.9	24.1	28.4	25.6
LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL	203	67	136	169	34	7	107	88	65	61	56	21	28	20	8	47	127
	8.1	5.7	10.3	7.7	11.1	.9	7.7	25.5	9.5	8.9	8.4	4.6	4.2	5.1	3.0	5.4	13.4
OTHER	60	32	28	59	1	30	22	8	18	15	12	15	13	5	8	23	24
	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.7	.3	4.0	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.8	3.3	2.0	1.3	3.0	2.6	2.5
NONE OF THESE	122	63	59	91	31	18	57	46	42	24	36	20	11	4	7	26	82
	4.9	5.4	4.5	4.2	10.1	2.4	4.1	13.3	6.1	3.5	5.4	4.4	1.7	1.0	2.6	3.0	8.7
DON'T KNOW	84	33	51	70	14	16	23	45	31	22	25	6	5		5	13	65
	3.4	2.8	3.9	3.2	4.6	2.2	1.6	13.0	4.5	3.2	3.8	1.3	.8		1.9	1.5	6.9
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1428	715	713	1272	156	531	749	148	405	400	367	256	349	166	183	508	558

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0003

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
6081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.2 WHAT KIND OF SCHOOL WOULD YOU MOST LIKELY ATTEND.

		ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				CITY SIZE...					MARITAL STATUS			
	TOTAL	UNDER $10K	$10K < $15K	$15K < $20K	$20K AND OVER	PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS	CLERICAL/ SALES	MANUAL WORKERS	NON-LABOR FORCE	1 MILLION AND OVER	500K < 1 MIL LION	50K < 500K	2,500 < 50K	UNDER 2,500	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED
BASE- GAVE A MAIN REASON IN QUESTION 1	2491	584	454	424	1003	655	218	974	460	493	312	610	375	701	1644	467	209	165
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LIKELY TO ATTEND																		
4-YEAR COLLEGE/ UNIVERSITY	707	102	117	121	363	298	77	215	68	152	93	217	95	150	431	193	29	54
	28.4	17.5	25.8	28.5	36.2	45.5	35.3	22.1	14.8	30.8	29.8	35.6	25.3	21.4	26.2	41.3	13.9	32.7
COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGE	670	109	86	123	346	184	82	269	78	118	103	163	127	159	483	111	30	43
	26.9	18.7	18.9	29.0	34.5	28.1	37.6	27.6	17.0	23.9	33.0	26.7	33.9	22.7	29.4	23.8	14.4	26.1
VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL SCHOOL	645	161	165	122	196	92	34	345	135	99	64	142	106	234	444	107	61	33
	25.9	27.6	36.3	28.8	19.5	14.0	15.6	35.4	29.3	20.1	20.5	23.3	28.3	33.4	27.0	22.9	29.2	20.0
LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL	203	98	47	25	29	22	10	80	72	51	18	35	18	81	132	20	33	15
	8.1	16.8	10.4	5.9	2.9	3.4	4.6	8.2	15.7	10.3	5.8	5.7	4.8	11.6	8.0	4.3	15.8	9.1
OTHER	60	12	4	9	31	32	6	13	8	11	18	13	4	14	40	16	1	3
	2.4	2.1	.9	2.1	3.1	4.9	2.8	1.3	1.7	2.2	5.8	2.1	1.1	2.0	2.4	3.4	.5	1.8
NONE OF THESE	122	62	25	12	18	11	8	27	62	42	11	17	9	43	66	12	33	11
	4.9	10.6	5.5	2.8	1.8	1.7	3.7	2.8	13.5	8.5	3.5	2.8	2.4	6.1	4.0	2.6	15.8	6.7
DON'T KNOW	84	40	10	12	20	16	1	25	37	20	5	23	16	20	48	8	22	6
	3.4	6.8	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.4	.5	2.6	8.0	4.1	1.6	3.8	4.3	2.9	2.9	1.7	10.5	3.6
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1428	319	237	240	617	399	106	532	279	283	195	359	216	375	978	245	112	90

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0004

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
G081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.3 IF YOU WERE TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL, WHO WOULD LIKELY PAY FOR THESE COURSES.

		SEX		RACE		EDUCATION			REGION				AGE				
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	COL-LEGE	HIGH SCH-OOL	GRADE SCH-OOL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	UNDER 30	18-24	25-29	30-49	50 & OLDER
BASE- GAVE A MAIN REASON IN QUESTION 1	2491	1176	1315	2185	306	741	1397	345	683	684	665	459	659	389	270	874	945
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LIKELY TO PAY																	
RESPONDENT	1952	891	1061	1750	202	582	1118	246	507	557	520	368	455	260	195	719	768
	78.4	75.8	80.7	80.1	66.0	78.5	80.0	71.3	74.2	81.4	78.2	80.2	69.0	66.8	72.2	82.3	81.3
EMPLOYER	193	116	77	167	26	97	84	12	80	50	42	21	68	30	38	73	52
	7.7	9.9	5.9	7.6	8.5	13.1	6.0	3.5	11.7	7.3	6.3	4.6	10.3	7.7	14.1	8.4	5.5
PARENT	29	17	12	26	3	10	19		8	6	11	4	28	28		1	
	1.2	1.4	.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4		1.2	.9	1.7	.9	4.2	7.2		.1	
G.I. BILL	45	39	6	35	10	12	30	3	12	8	14	11	21	10	11	17	7
	1.8	3.3	.5	1.6	3.3	1.6	2.1	.9	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.4	3.2	2.6	4.1	1.9	.7
GOVERNMENT (OTHER THAN CURRENT EMPLOYER)	74	33	41	48	26	16	46	11	30	12	14	18	41	27	14	22	11
	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.2	8.5	2.2	3.3	3.2	4.4	1.8	2.1	3.9	6.2	6.9	5.2	2.5	1.2
OTHER	76	29	47	61	15	15	50	11	16	11	28	21	31	26	5	19	25
	3.1	2.5	3.6	2.8	4.9	2.0	3.6	3.2	2.3	1.6	4.2	4.6	4.7	6.7	1.9	2.2	2.6
DON'T KNOW	141	61	80	110	31	20	54	66	33	49	43	16	23	14	9	29	87
	5.7	5.2	6.1	5.0	10.1	2.7	3.9	19.1	4.8	7.2	6.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	9.2
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1428	715	713	1272	156	531	749	140	405	400	367	256	349	166	183	508	558

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0085

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
6081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.3 IF YOU WERE TO GO BACK TO SCHOOL, WHO WOULD LIKELY PAY FOR THESE COURSES.

		ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				CITY SIZE...				MARITAL STATUS				
	TOTAL	UNDER $10K	$10K < $15K	$15K < $20K	$20K AND OVER	PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS	CLERICAL/ SALES	MANUAL WORKERS	NON-LABOR FORCE	1 MILLION AND OVER	500K < 1 MILLION	50K < 500K	2,500 < 50K	UNDER 2,500	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED
BASE- GAVE A MAIN REASON IN QUESTION 1	2491	584	454	424	1003	655	218	974	460	493	312	610	375	701	1644	467	209	165
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LIKELY TO PAY																		
RESPONDENT	1952	422	365	334	809	507	175	763	359	390	216	473	312	561	1314	342	158	132
	78.4	72.3	80.4	78.8	80.7	77.4	80.3	78.3	78.0	79.1	69.2	77.5	83.2	80.0	79.9	73.2	75.6	80.0
EMPLOYER	193	23	21	30	119	84	31	63	8	27	43	62	22	39	149	30	2	12
	7.7	3.9	4.6	7.1	11.9	12.8	14.2	6.5	1.7	5.5	13.8	10.2	5.9	5.6	9.1	6.4	1.0	7.3
PARENT	29	4	11	4	10	8	4	10	7	2	4	10	5	8	1	28		
	1.2	.7	2.4	.9	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.5	.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	.1	6.0		
G.I. BILL	45	8	8	14	15	12	2	24	3	3	8	18	10	6	28	10	2	5
	1.8	1.4	1.8	3.3	1.5	1.8	.9	2.5	.7	.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	.9	1.7	2.1	1.0	3.0
GOVERNMENT (OTHER THAN CURRENT EMPLOYER)	74	31	13	12	18	19	2	33	13	27	16	12	6	13	47	22	3	2
	3.0	5.3	2.9	2.8	1.8	2.9	.9	3.4	2.8	5.5	5.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.9	4.7	1.4	1.2
OTHER	76	19	17	14	26	19	1	33	14	13	6	23	9	25	47	16	5	8
	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.9	.5	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.4	4.8
DON'T KNOW	141	78	25	19	15	11	7	53	57	32	27	16	13	53	74	21	39	7
	5.7	13.4	5.5	4.5	1.5	1.7	3.2	5.4	12.4	6.5	8.7	2.6	3.5	7.6	4.5	4.5	18.7	4.2
NUMBER OF INTERVEIWS	1428	319	237	240	617	399	106	532	279	283	195	359	216	375	978	245	112	90

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0006

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
6081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.4 WHICH ONE STATEMENT COMES CLOSEST TO THE WAY YOU FEEL ABOUT COMMUNITY OR JUNIOR COLLEGES.

		SEX		RACE		EDUCATION			REGION				AGE				
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	COL-LEGE	HIGH SCH-OOL	GRADE SCH-OOL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	UNDER 30	18-24	25-29	30-49	50 & OLDER
BASE- TOTAL SAMPLE	2723	1296	1427	2349	374	819	1488	408	741	737	752	493	764	473	291	919	1027
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STATEMENT																	
A.	1073	499	574	957	116	355	593	120	288	286	288	211	286	174	112	367	417
	39.4	38.5	40.2	40.7	31.0	43.3	39.9	29.4	38.9	38.8	38.3	42.8	37.4	36.8	38.5	39.9	40.6
B.	647	356	291	582	65	289	282	76	184	147	187	129	205	134	71	246	195
	23.8	27.5	20.4	24.8	17.4	35.3	19.0	18.6	24.8	19.9	24.9	26.2	26.8	28.3	24.4	26.8	19.0
C.	417	196	221	332	85	77	287	53	104	150	101	62	149	98	51	121	141
	15.3	15.1	15.5	14.1	22.7	9.4	19.3	13.0	14.0	20.4	13.4	12.6	19.5	20.7	17.5	13.2	13.7
D.	267	111	156	232	35	60	170	36	75	71	66	55	78	53	25	76	113
	9.8	8.6	10.9	9.9	9.4	7.3	11.4	8.8	10.1	9.6	8.8	11.2	10.2	11.2	8.6	8.3	11.0
NONE OF THESE	46	14	32	37	9	2	34	10	15	17	14		5	3	2	26	13
	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.6	2.4	.2	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.9		.7	.6	.7	2.8	1.3
DON'T KNOW	273	120	153	209	64	36	122	113	75	66	96	36	41	11	30	83	148
	10.0	9.3	10.7	8.9	17.1	4.4	8.2	27.7	10.1	9.0	12.8	7.3	5.4	2.3	10.3	9.0	14.4
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1540	773	767	1358	182	575	794	163	433	426	408	273	395	199	196	532	600

A. THEY PROVIDE QUALITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTION AT A REASONABLE COST
B. THEY PROVIDE GOOD COLLEGE INSTRUCTION AT A REASONABLE COST, BUT THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IS NOT AS GOOD AS IT MIGHT BE.
C. THEY PROVIDE GOOD QUALITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTION BUT THE COST IS HIGH
D. THE COST OF THE COLLEGE INSTRUCTION THEY PROVIDE IS HIGH AND THE QUALITY IS NOT AS GOOD AS IT MIGHT BE.

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0007

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
6081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.4 WHICH ONE STATEMENT COMES CLOSEST TO THE WAY YOU FEEL ABOUT COMMUNITY OR JUNIOR COLLEGES.

		ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				CITY SIZE...				MARITAL STATUS			
	TOTAL	UNDER $10K	$10K < $15K	$15K < $20K	$20K AND OVER	PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS	CLERICAL/ SALES	MANUAL WORKERS	NON-LABOR FORCE	1 MILLION AND OVER	500K < 1 MIL LION	50K < 500K	2,500 < 50K	UNDER 2,500	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED
BASE- TOTAL	2723	677	485	447	1079	697	232	1038	531	555	343	673	397	755	1725	555	247	186
SAMPLE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STATEMENT																		
A.	1073	218	198	186	460	300	110	387	192	196	120	272	179	306	722	207	73	70
	39.4	32.2	40.8	41.6	42.6	43.0	47.4	37.3	36.2	35.3	35.0	40.4	45.1	40.5	41.9	37.3	29.6	37.6
B.	647	99	109	108	326	216	67	222	112	139	117	145	106	140	403	141	53	48
	23.8	14.6	22.5	24.2	30.2	31.0	28.9	21.4	21.1	25.0	34.1	21.5	26.7	18.5	23.4	25.4	21.5	25.8
C.	417	130	87	62	137	84	32	207	56	87	47	126	47	110	261	103	25	28
	15.3	19.2	17.9	13.9	12.7	12.1	13.8	19.9	10.5	15.7	13.7	18.7	11.8	14.6	15.1	18.6	10.1	15.1
D.	267	84	51	40	92	53	13	120	63	40	39	74	37	77	147	62	36	22
	9.8	12.4	10.5	8.9	8.5	7.6	5.6	11.6	11.9	7.2	11.4	11.0	9.3	10.2	8.5	11.2	14.6	11.8
NONE OF THESE	46	29	5	7	3	1	6	11	16	17		7		22	30	7	5	4
	1.7	4.3	1.0	1.6	.3	.1	2.6	1.1	3.0	3.1		1.0		2.9	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.2
DON'T KNOW	273	117	35	44	61	43	4	91	92	76	20	49	28	100	162	35	55	14
	10.0	17.3	7.2	9.8	5.7	6.2	1.7	8.8	17.3	13.7	5.8	7.3	7.1	13.2	9.4	6.3	22.3	7.5
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1540	363	255	251	653	420	114	560	315	311	212	387	228	402	1026	280	130	100

A. THEY PROVIDE QUALITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTION AT A REASONABLE COST
B. THEY PROVIDE GOOD COLLEGE INSTRUCTION AT A REASONABLE COST, BUT THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IS NOT AS GOOD AS IT MIGHT BE.
C. THEY PROVIDE GOOD QUALITY COLLEGE INSTRUCTION BUT THE COST IS HIGH
D. THE COST OF THE COLLEGE INSTRUCTION THEY PROVIDE IS HIGH AND THE QUALITY IS NOT AS GOOD AS IT MIGHT BE.

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0808

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
6081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.5 WHICH ONE STATEMENT DO YOU THINK BEST DESCRIBES THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF A COMMUNITY COLLEGE.

		SEX		RACE		EDUCATION			REGION				AGE				
	TOTAL	MALE	FE-MALE	WHITE	NON-WHITE	COL-LEGE	HIGH SCH-OOL	GRADE SCH-OOL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	UNDER 30	18-24	25-29	30-49	50 & OLDER
BASE- TOTAL	2723	1296	1427	2349	374	819	1488	408	741	737	752	493	764	473	291	919	1027
SAMPLE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STATEMENT																	
A.	769	351	419	666	103	200	443	125	223	190	240	116	214	131	83	273	280
	28.2	27.1	29.3	28.4	27.5	24.4	29.8	30.6	30.1	25.8	31.9	23.5	28.0	27.7	28.5	29.7	27.3
B.	1300	667	633	1176	124	523	666	107	370	359	272	299	405	250	155	459	432
	47.7	51.5	44.4	50.1	33.2	63.9	44.8	26.2	49.9	48.7	36.2	60.6	53.0	52.9	53.3	49.9	42.1
C.	230	83	147	190	40	37	163	29	50	67	83	30	63	48	15	58	107
	8.4	6.4	10.3	8.1	10.7	4.5	11.0	7.1	6.7	9.1	11.0	6.1	8.2	10.1	5.2	6.3	10.4
D.	75	34	41	68	7	15	48	12	21	22	23	9	22	12	10	18	35
	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	1.8	2.9	2.5	3.4	2.0	3.4
NONE OF THESE	55	28	27	46	9	21	24	10	13	18	21	3	8	7	1	32	13
	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.8	.6	1.0	1.5	.3	3.5	1.3
DON'T KNOW	294	133	161	203	91	23	144	125	64	81	113	36	52	25	27	79	160
	10.8	10.3	11.3	8.6	24.3	2.8	9.7	30.6	8.6	11.0	15.0	7.3	6.8	5.3	9.3	8.6	15.6
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1540	773	767	1358	182	575	794	163	433	426	408	273	395	199	196	532	600

A. TO PROVIDE VOCATIONAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING, SUCH AS TYPING, WOODWORKING, AUTO MECHANICS, ETC.
B. TO PROVIDE PRELIMINARY ACADEMIC TRAINING SO THAT STUDENTS CAN GO ON TO A FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY AND EARN A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IF THEY WANT TO.
C. TO PROVIDE COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, SUCH AS JOB CHANGE COUNSELING, DRUG ABUSE ADVICE, SHORT, NON-CREDIT COURSES OR FACILITIES FOR RECREATION, GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND THE LIKE
D. TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CULTURAL ENRICHMENT, SUCH AS MUSIC, POETRY AND ART APPRECIATION OR INSTRUCTION.

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0009

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, INC.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES SURVEY
6081132 - OCTOBER, 1981

Q.5 WHICH ONE STATEMENT DO YOU THINK BEST DESCRIBES THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF A COMMUNITY COLLEGE.

		ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME				OCCUPATION OF CHIEF WAGE EARNER				CITY SIZE...					MARITAL STATUS			
	TOTAL	UNDER $10K	$10K < $15K	$15K < $20K	$20K AND OVER	PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS	CLERICAL/ SALES	MANUAL WORKERS	NON-LABOR FORCE	1 MILLION AND OVER	500K < 1 MILLION	50K < 500K	2,500 < 50K	UNDER 2,500	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED SEPARATED
BASE- TOTAL	2723	677	485	447	1079	697	232	1038	531	555	343	673	397	755	1725	555	247	186
SAMPLE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STATEMENT																		
A.	769	196	177	123	266	202	88	297	144	140	88	166	144	231	504	164	65	36
	28.2	29.0	36.5	27.5	24.7	29.0	37.9	28.6	27.1	25.2	25.7	24.7	36.3	30.6	29.2	29.5	26.3	19.4
B.	1300	221	177	220	672	384	103	511	198	302	175	325	179	319	844	268	81	105
	47.7	32.6	36.5	49.2	62.3	55.1	44.4	49.2	37.3	54.4	51.0	48.3	45.1	42.3	48.9	48.3	32.8	56.5
C.	230	79	51	44	55	38	23	92	61	26	29	82	43	50	134	51	31	13
	8.4	11.7	10.5	9.8	5.1	5.5	9.9	8.9	11.5	4.7	8.5	12.2	10.8	6.6	7.8	9.2	12.6	7.0
D.	75	28	24	10	13	11	1	37	22	5	19	19	9	23	48	12	12	3
	2.8	4.1	4.9	2.2	1.2	1.6	.4	3.6	4.1	.9	5.5	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.2	4.9	1.6
NONE OF THESE	55	18	3	13	19	14	11	14	9	16	3	16		20	31	12	3	9
	2.0	2.7	.6	2.9	1.8	2.0	4.7	1.3	1.7	2.9	.9	2.4		2.6	1.8	2.2	1.2	4.8
DON'T KNOW	294	135	53	37	54	48	6	87	97	66	29	65	22	112	164	48	55	20
	10.8	19.9	10.9	8.3	5.0	6.9	2.6	8.4	18.3	11.9	8.5	9.7	5.5	14.8	9.5	8.6	22.3	10.8
NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	1540	363	255	251	653	420	114	560	315	311	212	387	228	402	1026	280	130	100

A. TO PROVIDE VOCATIONAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING, SUCH AS TYPING, WOODWORKING, AUTO MECHANICS, ETC.
B. TO PROVIDE PRELIMINARY ACADEMIC TRAINING SO THAT STUDENTS CAN GO ON TO A FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY AND EARN A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IF THEY WANT TO.
C. TO PROVIDE COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, SUCH AS JOB CHANGE COUNSELING, DRUG ABUSE ADVICE, SHORT, NON-CREDIT COURSES OR FACILITIES FOR RECREATION, GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND THE LIKE.
D. TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CULTURAL ENRICHMENT, SUCH AS MUSIC, POETRY AND ART APPRECIATION OR INSTRUCTION.

(PERCENTAGES ROUNDED)
0010

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE

	Total
Total	100.0
Sex	
Male	47.6
Female	52.4
Total	100.0
Race	
White	86.3
Nonwhite	13.7
Total	100.0
Education	
College	30.1
High School	54.6
Grade School	15.0
Undesignated	.3
Total	100.0
Age	
18-24 Years Old	17.4
25-29 Years Old	10.7
30-49 Years Old	33.8
50 and Older	37.7
Undesignated	.4
Total	100.0
Annual Household Income	
$20,000 and Over	39.6
$15,000-$19,999	16.4
$10,000-$14,999	17.8
Under $10,000	24.9
Undesignated	1.3
Total	100.0

Occupation of Chief Wage Earner	Total
Professional and Business: professional, technical, and kindred workers (e.g., engineers, accountants, nurses); executives (managers, officials, proprietors, public administrators).	25.6
Clerical and Sales: clerical and kindred workers (e.g., mail carriers, telephone operators); sales and kindred workers (e.g., retail clerks, claim examiners).	8.5
Manual Workers: Foremen, craftsmen, and kindred workers, (e.g., railroad engineers, machinists, linesmen, maintenance, painters); operatives and kindred workers (e.g., coal miners, truck drivers, butchers, apprentices); service workers; laborers.	38.1
Farmers: farm owners, farm managers, farm foremen, laborers.	2.6
Nonlabor Force: retired, housewives, full-time students.	19.5
Undesignated	5.7
Total	100.0

Marital Status	
Married	63.3
Single	20.4
Widowed	9.1
Divorced or Separated	6.8
Undesignated	.4
Total	100.0

Region	
East: Main, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia.	27.2
Midwest: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.	27.1
South: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.	27.6
West: Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii.	31.1
Total	100.0

City Size	Total
1,000,000 and Over	20.4
500,000-999,999	12.6
50,000-499,999	24.7
2,500-49,999	14.6
Under 2,500	27.7
Total	100.0

- NOTE -

Allowance for persons not at home was made by means of a "times-at-home" technique rather than by "call-backs." Either procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample base that would otherwise result from under-representation in the sample of persons who are difficult to find at home. All results reported, including the composition of the sample, are based on data in which a "times-at-home" weighting has been incorporated. The actual number of interviews made for various population groups are reported in the findings.

THE DESIGN OF THE SAMPLE*

The Gallup Organization, Inc. maintains a national probability sample of interviewing areas which was drawn in the following manner:

1. The United States was divided into seven size-of-community strata: Central cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,999; the urbanized areas of all these central cities as a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages, and rural open country areas.

2. Within each of these strata, the population was further stratified by seven regions: New England, Middle Atantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast.

3. Within each size of community-regional stratum, the population was arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal groups of sampling units.

4. From this array of data, in each zone pairs of localities were selected with probability of selection proportional to size of the population producing two replicated samples of localities. Selecting localities with probability proportional to size, a method repeated at subsequent stages, among other things contributes much of the advantage of stratification by population size of the area sampling units and the gain in sampling efficiency of a variable sampling ratio by size of unit.

5. Within cities so selected for which population data are reported by subdivisions such as Census Tracts, such subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to size of population.

6. For cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas selected for which population data are not reported by Census Tracts, other small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

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* This is the sample design for Trends the personal interview omnibus survey of The Gallup Organization, Inc. For independent custom surveys either this sample or a multi call probability sample can be provided.

7. Within each subdivision for which block statistics are available, a block is drawn with probability of selection proportional to number of dwelling units. Blocks with too few dwelling units, including blocks with no dwelling units, are combined with adjacent blocks in the Census listing until the minimum number of dwelling units required is included.

8. In subdivisions, such as Census enumeration districts, in cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability.

9. In subdivisions with minor civil divisions with are rural or open in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

10. In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed.

11. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method for selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home who tend to be under-represented if given an equal chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly at random, but it is systematic and objective.

12. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults, in general, are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4:00 P.M. for women and after 6:00 P.M. for men.

13. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting

procedure* rather than by "call-backs". This procedure is one standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation in the sample of persons who are difficult to find at home.

14. The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available Census Bureau estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (by men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the Census Bureau derived from their Current Population Survey.

15. The sampling procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population, eighteen years and older, living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals.

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* Politz, A. and Simmons, W., "An attempt to Get the 'Not at Homes' into the Sample without Callbacks," Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 44 (March, 1949), 9-31.

SAMPLING TOLERANCES

In interpreting survey results, it should be borne in mind that all sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the whole population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of such sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews.

The following tables may be used in estimating the sampling error of any percentage in this report. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 per cent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

The first table shows how much allowance should be made for the sampling error of a percentage:

Recommended Allowance For Sampling Error of a Percentage

	In Percentage Points (at 95 in 100 confidence level)*						
	Sample Size						
	1500	1000	750	600	400	200	100
Percentages near 10	2	2	3	3	4	5	7
Percentages near 20	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 30	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 40	3	4	4	5	6	8	11
Percentages near 50	3	4	4	5	6	8	11
Percentages near 60	3	4	4	5	6	8	11
Percentages near 70	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 80	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 90	2	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Let us say a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1500 respondents. Then we go to row "percentages near 30" in the table and go across to the column headed "1500". The number at this point is 3, which means that the 33 per cent obtained

* The chances are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figures shown.

in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 3 points. Another way of saying it is that very probably (95 chances out of 100) the average of repeated samplings would be somewhere between 30 and 36, with the most likely figure the 33 obtained.

In comparing survey results in two samples, such as, for example, men and women, the question arises as to how large must a difference between them be before one can be reasonably sure that it reflects a real difference. In the tables below, the number of points which must be allowed for in such comparisons is indicated.

Two tables are provided. One is for percentages near 20 or 80; the other for percentages near 50. For percentages in between, the error to be allowed for is between those shown in the two tables:

Recommended Allowance for Sampling Error of the Difference

In Percentage Points (at 95 in 100 confidence level)*

TABLE A — Percentages near 20 or percentages near 80

Size of Sample	750	600	400	200
750	5			
600	5	6		
400	6	6	7	
200	8	8	8	10

TABLE B — Percentages near 50

Size of Sample	750	600	400	200
750	6			
600	7	7		
400	7	8	8	
200	10	10	10	12

Here is an example of how the tables would be used: Let us say that 50 per cent of men respond a certain way and 40 per cent of women respond that way also, for a difference of 10 percentage points between them. Can we say with any assurance that the 10-point difference reflects a real difference between men and women on the question? The sample contains approximately 750 men and 750 women.

* The chances are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figures shown.

Since the percentages are near 50, we consult Table B, and since the two samples are about 750 persons each, we look for the number in the column headed "750" which is also in the row designated "750". We find the number 6 here. This means that the allowance for error should be 6 points, and that in concluding that the percentage among men is somewhere between 4 and 16 points higher than the percentage among women we should be wrong only about 5 per cent of the time. In other words, we can conclude with considerable confidence that a difference exists in the direction observed and that it amounts to at least 4 percentage points.

If, in another case, men's responses amount to 22 per cent, say, and women's 24 per cent, we consult Table A because these percentages are near 20. We look in the column headed "750" and see that the number is 5. Obviously, then, the 2-point difference is inconclusive.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. As you may know, people often go back to school for various reasons. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD ONE.) If you yourself were to go back to school, which ONE of these would likely be the main reason you would do so? Just read off the number.

1[ ]1
2[ ]2
3[ ]3
4[ ]4
5[ ]Other (SPECIFY) _____
6[ ]None of these
7[ ]Already in school
y[ ]Don't Know
→GO TO Q.4

2. What kind of school would you most likely attend: a four-year college or university, a community or junior college, a vocational-technical school, or a local high school?

1[ ]4-year college, university
2[ ]Community/junior college
3[ ]Vocational/technical school
4[ ]Local high school
5[ ]Other (SPECIFY) _____
6[ ]None of these
y[ ]Don't Know

3. If you were to go back to school, who would likely pay for these courses: you yourself, your employer, or who?

1[ ]Respondent
2[ ]Employer
3[ ]Parent
4[ ]G.I. Bill
5[ ]Government (other than current employer)
6[ ]Other (SPECIFY) _____
y[ ]Don't Know

Continued . . .

4. Which ONE of the statements on this card (HAND RESPONDENT CARD TWO) comes closest to the way you feel about community or junior colleges? Just read off the number.

1[ ]1
2[ ]2
3[ ]3
4[ ]4
5[ ]None of these
y[ ]Don't Know

5. Which ONE of the statements on this card (HAND RESPONDENT CARD THREE) do you think best describes the primary function of a community college? Just read off the number.

1[ ]1
2[ ]2
3[ ]3
4[ ]4
5[ ]None of these
y[ ]Don't Know

CARD 1

1. For personal improvement or enrichment

2. To take classes leading to a bachelor's degree

3. To take classes that would help me get a different job

4. To take classes that would help me move up in my present job or company

CARD 2

1. They provide quality college instruction at a reasonable cost.

2. They provide good college instruction at a reasonable cost, but the quality of education is not as good as it might be.

3. They provide good quality college instruction but the cost is high.

4. The cost of the college instruction they provide is high and the quality is not as good as it might be.

CARD 3

1. To provide vocational or technical training, such as typing, woodworking, auto mechanics, etc.

2. To provide preliminary academic training so that students can go on to a four-year college or university and earn a bachelor's degree if they want to.

3. To provide community programs, such as job change counseling; drug abuse advice; short, non-credit courses or facilities for recreation, group discussions and the like.

4. To provide opportunities for cultural enrichment, such as music, poetry and art appreciation or instruction.

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